

What a Very Funny Earl!

THE NOBLE LORD YARMOUTH DOESN'T WANT—

SCENE—Foyer of Criterion Theatre.

TIME—Wednesday Morning.

The Earl of Yarmouth and Manager Charles B. Dillingham descend the stairs from the manager's office. Enter Journal young woman. Mr. Dillingham introduces them. A rehearsal is in progress on the stage.

JOURNAL YOUNG WOMAN—My lord, will you grant me an interview?
EARL OF YARMOUTH—Ah, thank you. You are very kind, but—
(The Journal young woman leads the way and they take seats in the dress circle. "No, villain, never!" screams the leading lady of the rehearsing company.)
THE EARL—I confess the thought of an interview frightens me. I never had one before. Well, once—but then I did all the interviewing and the other fellow answered all the questions. That was a very painful interview.
J. Y. W.—Indeed! I hope you will not find this painful.
THE EARL—(Crossing and uncrossing his legs). Well, it will be different at any rate.
J. Y. W.—What are your impressions of American women?
THE EARL (looking alarmed)—I would rather not talk about that, if you please. Comparisons are odious (pronouncing it ojus).
J. Y. W.—Do you think American women are beautiful?
THE EARL (straightening himself and looking interested)—Ah!
J. Y. W.—Possibly, Lord Yarmouth, you are engaged?
THE EARL—Oh, no, not married either. I hear they are saying I am married. That is quite untrue.
J. Y. W.—And you pardon me—are not even in love?
THE EARL (with visible embarrassment)—N-N-no.
J. Y. W.—Pardon me again. You didn't meet her in Newport?
THE EARL (positively)—O, no!
J. Y. W.—An American heiress—my lord?
THE EARL—Ah!—well—now—really. I have always had contempt for a man with or without a title, who married for mercenary considerations.
J. Y. W.—That is refreshing—from a nobleman.
THE EARL (his color rising)—No doubt—to an American. But (looking calm again) I do want to set myself straight as to that part of the situation. The man who marries for wealth is not honest, nor honorable, nor manly. I do not intend to fall so low. I shall marry for love, when I can afford to marry, and if the woman I love will let me.
J. Y. W.—I don't think the public will misunderstand you. You speak plainly.
THE EARL—I mean to.
J. Y. W.—Is it true that you are going on the stage?
THE EARL—Yes. For the first time—as a professional.
J. Y. W.—It is settled? You have signed a contract?
THE EARL—Yes, with Mr. Charles Frohman.
J. Y. W.—For how long?
THE EARL—I am willing to tell you, but perhaps Mr. Frohman isn't. I want to remain in America for six months at least.
J. Y. W.—What is your ambition?
THE EARL—To do everything I try to do well.
J. Y. W.—Let us try being specific. Do you want to be a great actor manager?
THE EARL (smiling)—That would be very nice.
J. Y. W.—Have you noticed the suggestion that your social experiences in Newport will serve as an advertisement for your theatrical venture?
THE EARL—It is beneath contempt. May not an actor have friends and social position? May not an Earl work for an honest living if he is obliged to?
J. Y. W.—How do your American friends regard your venture?
THE EARL—I have no doubt I shall have their sincere good wishes.
J. Y. W.—Do you consider the stage a desirable career for a young man with every opportunity to choose a profession?
THE EARL—It is a grand, a noble career. If one has artistic inclinations, one should follow them. An actor is an artist and is likely to be as much of a gentleman

To Marry an American Heiress,
Or to Live in Idleness

Or Expect to Be a Great Actor.

as a prime minister. In England actors of merit are welcomed in the best society.
J. Y. W.—Don't you think you owe your success in getting a start on the stage to your title?
THE EARL—(With severe dignity)—I hope not. At any rate I shall only be able to last on my merits as an actor. Is not the great American public rule democratic? Does it care for titles and such baubles?
J. Y. W.—What do your relatives in England think of your step?
THE EARL—They are resigned. They say, you know, that actors will happen in the best regulated families.
J. Y. W.—Now as to yourself, please (coaxingly). Wont you tell me how old you are? I should have said "how young?"
THE EARL—With pleasure. I am twenty-eight, or shall be on October 12.
J. Y. W.—(reflectively)—You Englishmen always look so young. I wonder why?
THE EARL—Perhaps because we are temperate.
J. Y. W. (hastily)—Oh, but—
THE EARL—I mean more so than the men of some nations. Besides, no matter what comes we don't fret.
J. Y. W.—Why have you decided to go upon the stage?
THE EARL—Well, to be frank, I was in some trouble in England. When it was due he was unable to pay it. So was I. I found I must earn some money. There was only one thing I cared for. That was this acting. So I signed with Mr. Frohman.
J. Y. W.—When do you appear?
THE EARL—That is not quite settled—probably about November 1, perhaps in the Madison Square Theatre.
J. Y. W.—In what play?
THE EARL—Neither is that settled. It may be "Wheels Within Wheels."
J. Y. W.—What do you prefer to play?
THE EARL—Light comedy parts. I'll tell you. I don't like to make up much. I like to go on just as I am. (The Earl looked down at a suit of blue striped serge, a white figured black sash four-in-hand, with a small diamond pin, a broad brimmed gray felt hat and tan shoes.) But, I say (in sudden alarm), I don't expect to play a big part. It will be a small one, and you mustn't expect great things of me. If you do you'll be disappointed.
J. Y. W.—I believe you have some very distinguished ancestors.
THE EARL—Yes, several of them are mentioned in the history books, favorably and otherwise. The most famous was the Duke of Somerset who was Lord Protector in the time of Edward VI. Then there was the Marquis of Herford at the beginning of this century, who served as the model for Thackeray's Lord Steyne. He wasn't entirely creditable but I am not responsible for him.
J. Y. W.—You have had adventures? Will you tell me about them?
THE EARL—There were two that interested me. I tried sugar cane raising and poultry farming in Australia for three years.
J. Y. W.—And the other?
THE EARL—I don't like to allude to it. It is my most painful memory. The fact is I danced the serpentine at Hobart Town, Tasmania, and the press said I showed bad taste. Now, I think the press was severe.
J. Y. W. (reluctantly)—Sometimes it is.
THE EARL—I hope it will not be so this time.
J. Y. W.—There is no occasion.
THE EARL (travelling)—Thank you! I am older than when I danced the serpentine. That was in '94. What may one expect from a young man of 23?
J. Y. W.—Nothing; and what you expect you never get.
THE EARL (reminiscently)—That is true. But, after all, there was nothing improper in that serpentine. They called it the skirt dance. There were yards and yards of cloth, with a hole in the middle, and I put my head in it. I did not lift my feet once. The dance was merely a waving of the arms and drapery. The serpentine.
J. Y. W.—(Rising)—You have not once used your national motto.
THE EARL—What is that?
J. Y. W.—Don't you know?
THE EARL—That is an Americanism. Good afternoon. (Exit the Earl)

"Now That You Are Married."

How Young Matrons May Keep Their Husbands Well
in Hand and Find Happiness Beyond
the Honeymoon.

BY SALLEY B. HAMNER.

great a destroyer of domestic unity and happiness as is intemperance. There can be no privacy, no self-development without a home.
Let this home rival the club-house in comforts, even if it cannot equal its splendor.
Entertain your husband's friends, that he may share his social life with you.
In all their festivities, men need the restraint of woman's presence and of home.
While passing not long since a magnificent building in course of construction, I husband was met by a friend, who said, "Look at that huge structure; see that powerful machinery lifting those heavy stones; see what man can do! Are they not great creatures?" "Yes," I said, "men can build palaces, cable oceans, tunnel mountains, but they can't build a home."
Call your house your home. I have known wives who seem to take delight in calling their father's house "home" exclusively. This is always offensive to a husband.
Both wife and husband must suffer estrangement by prolonged separation. Something is radically wrong at the start if a wife prefers any companionship to that of her husband.
The reason for her creation was that it was not well for man to be alone.
Have faith in your husband. The measure of your faith in him may be the measure of his usefulness and success in life. Mahomet's second wife once said to him, "You should love me better than your first wife; I am young and beautiful." "True," he replied, "but Allah believed in me."



"Practice reasonable economy. It is embarrassing to a husband to limit his wife's expenditures."

"Look into his face and tell the estimate that his wife puts upon him as a man."



"Cultivate your mind and have something beyond the kitchen upon which to converse."

NOW, let me urge you to be wise, and yourself so wise that he will always seek begin a right. Your husband has chosen you from among all other women because he felt that you possessed those qualities which he most admired and which would promote his happiness and good.
Do not disappoint him.
To win a man's heart is not a difficulty. But to retain it is no easy task. Few hearts can stand the test of so close a relation as that of marriage.
If as a sweetheart you were attractive, now as a wife you may be doubly so—now you have a score of opportunities for winning where then you had one.
If you endeavored to please your lover by personal beauty, charm of conversation and manner, music and general accomplishments, now do not slacken your efforts. Knowing your husband's taste better, you can the better please him.
Never let him lose confidence in your own judgment. Be a helpmeet to him. Show

husband and wife is a partnership too close for any secret to be kept from either member of the firm.
Practice reasonable economy. It is embarrassing to a husband to limit his wife's expenditures. You limit your own, so that he may never be harassed with debt, and that you may preserve his honor in the world of business.
Always have a home of your own, one you can direct, however unpretentious. The boarding-house system is almost as

parasites, incipient tape worms, trichina in pork and bacteria which infest the bodies of animals.
Eggs are to be regarded as complete natural food, as they contain all the necessary food principles. The white of the egg contains 12 per cent of protein nourishment, while the yolk contains 15 per cent, with 30 per cent of fat.
Milk is a natural food for the young of all animals, as well as of man. Under a microscope milk is seen to consist of a clear fluid filled with small oily globes and one-millionth of an inch in diameter. These globes contain the nourishing quality of milk, called casein. When taken into the stomach it is coagulated, but passes on easily through the digestive organs of children. Adults often find it very unsuitable in its raw state and a cause of biliousness.
That the cereals are most important and useful foods is shown by the fact that they contain such large percentages of sugar, starch and gums called carbohy-drates, but they are also very deficient in proteins or albuminoids. But owing to the cellulose or woody fibre which covers the kernels they are somewhat difficult of digestion.
Vegetables vary greatly in nutritive value and digestibility. The cellulose in them, however, tends to retard digestion. For this reason nearly all vegetables require cooking. When subjected to heat and

A wife's trust and confidence foster in her husband a feeling of manliness and self-reliance which nothing can destroy.
When a man leaves home and starts to business one can look into his face and tell the estimate that his wife puts upon him as a man.
Cultivate your mind and have something beyond the kitchen upon which to converse. It is a sad thing for a wife to allow herself to become absorbed in domestic duties to the exclusion of all efforts for intellectual culture, and to become insipid and commonplace.
Rare intellectual attainments do not unfit one for domestic life. With industry, a wife can so order her home life as to have a portion of each day for literary pursuits.
Laura Bassi, who was professor of physics for thirty years in the great University of Bologna, was elected to her office when twenty-one years of age, soon after marriage, became the mother of twelve children, and well performed the duties of professor, wife and mother.
Husbands are proud of intelligent, scholarly wives, and this pride will long outlast the puerile adoration of early married years.
It is a sad day in a wife's history when she awakens to the fact that her husband has outgrown her intellectually and that they are daily drifting apart.
The first year of your married life will, perhaps, be the most unhappy. You will find in each other faults of which you before have but little dreamed.
Men woo angels and wed mortals. Be unto your husband more than an angel—a woman "dipped in angel fastness."
Should disagreements at first arise, mention them to no one, not even to your parents.
The strictest secrecy should guard your married life.—From book copyrighted by H. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

JUST EXACTLY WHAT AND HOW MUCH TO EAT TO BE PERFECTLY HEALTHY.

Dr. A. P. Brubaker, of Philadelphia, has made up a new system of what people should eat to be healthy. He has this out in an exact, scientific as an engineer calculates how much his engine needs daily. He calculates that a person needs three and one-third pounds of solid food daily.
But the knowledge of what weight of food a person should consume a day does not settle the diet question, which is one of the most important things in life to every person.
A set of Dr. Brubaker's diet tables, while not as luscious looking as a French chef's table d'hôte menu, will result in better digestion. In these tables this physi-

ologist shows the different degrees of nourishment in the various kinds of meats, cereals and vegetables.
Among meats it will be seen that beef stands at the head of the list for its proteins or albuminous qualities, with the exception of fowl. But as the percentage of fat is less in beef than in fowl, it is more easily digested. The presence of fat in meat tends to retard digestion by preventing the digestive fluids from reaching their way in between the fibres.
The part which cooking plays is not only in making food palatable, but it converts the connections of the tissues into gelatine, making it more easily chewed and digested. At the same time it destroys

with that of cereals and vegetables. Dr. Brubaker has calculated the actual value of animal and vegetable diet in plain figures. He shows that one quarter the vegetable food taken into the system remains undigested, while in meats the undigested portion is only one-tenth.
As neither animal nor vegetable foods contain the nutritive elements in proper proportions to satisfy the human system, man's instinct has led him to make a combination of the two kinds of diet.
To construct a scientific diet it is only necessary to combine two or more foods in sufficient quantities to furnish the amount of nitrogen and carbon required by the body in twenty-four hours. Here is what

Amount and assortment of food per day	
Meat	Half pound
Bread	One pound
Fats	One-quarter pound
Potatoes	One pound
Milk	Half pint
Eggs	Quarter pound
Cheese	One-third pound

This makes a weight of three and a third pounds of solid food. But to thrive upon this diet a person must add the amount of acids, sugar or salts which his particular system needs. The nature's craving of the appetite is a pretty good guide in this matter.